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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

The speech of Mr. VINTON, which occupies our columns to-day, is not of an every-day character; nor does it cover ground over which many others have travelled before him. It is, on the contrary, a speech in an original vein, and as instructive as it is original. Every politician in the country ought to read it, and every man aspiring to the reputation of an American statesman or legislator ought to study it deeply.

The excellent sense and long experience of Mr. VINTON in public affairs would, in a body differently constituted from the late House of Representatives, have given him that controlling influence over its deliberations which only demagogic doctrines and party zeal were allowed to exercise. If, however, Mr. V. had done nothing else during his late term of service, the delivery and publication of this speech would abundantly attest his great sagacity and his practical wisdom.

The New York Tribune contends that if Texas shall decline the proffer of annexation said to have been already made to her by the Executive under the Joint Resolution of Congress, then the whole force of that resolution is exhausted. The Tribune quotes from the resolution as follows, (directly following the House proposition):

"And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, decide to negotiate with that Republic, then—"

"Is it not plain," asks the Tribune, "that the President is not authorized to try one alternative first, then the other? He is first to decide under which proposition he will proceed; but, having chosen and failed with that, he has no right afterward to resort to the other. The House proposition has been officially transmitted to Texas; if she rejects it, Mr. Polk must wait until Congress gives him new power. The House Resolutions will be dead."

Considering the source of the following paragraph, we take it to be an authentic exposition of the intentions of President POLK in the matter to which it relates:

FROM THE NASHVILLE UNION.
THE PRESIDENT AND A SECOND TERM.—We regret to see an effort making by one of the correspondents of the New York Herald to make the impression that President Polk either has or ought to have an eye to a second term. Nothing would be more prejudicial to the success of the Administration than the prevalence of a suspicion that Mr. Polk could be induced to become a candidate for re-election. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention he voluntarily renounced his service to a single term. This pledge was made, after full deliberation, to redeem it in good faith. The Democratic party, without exception, approved this determination, and elected Mr. Polk under a full conviction that, at the end of four years, he would retire to private life. We feel perfectly warranted in saying that any and every intimation that he has ever for a moment entertained the idea of a re-election is wholly unfounded. He entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed resolution to administer the Government with an eye single to the advancement of the best interests of the country, relying firmly upon the generous support of his fellow-citizens, and not doubting that his own reputation would be promoted in the promotion of the happiness of the people. But when his present term shall expire he will assuredly retire, and leave the choice of a successor to the people.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: "So far as we can judge from the signs around us, the election in Virginia this Spring will be conducted with less excitement than for several years past. There seems, too, in various sections of the State, to be less harmony in the selection of candidates than usual—a remark applicable to both parties. In some of the strongest Whig and Locofoco counties and districts there is so much dissension and distraction as to threaten the defeat of the dominant party in each, though it is possible that these symptoms of discord will disappear as the day of election approaches, by the abatement of what the Richmond Enquirer expressively styles the nuisance of excessive competition."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Dover (N. H.) Enquirer has returns of the late election from nearly the whole of the State, and informs us that the result, which is as accurately known now as it can be before the votes are officially counted, is that Gov. STEELE is re-elected by a majority of five to seven hundred, if the scattering votes are all returned, and if they are not, he will fall below the lowest of these numbers. JOHN WOODBURY is defeated, looking at least 1,000 votes from an election. The Democrats, as usual, will have a large majority of the Senate and House. The vote throughout the State is very light, reaching hardly to forty-five thousand, and if the Whigs had turned out and thrown the vote which they could and ought to have thrown, they would have carried the State. A full Whig vote would have defeated three of the four of the five Councilors, eight or nine of the twelve Senators, and returned forty or fifty more Whig members to the House of Representatives, which would have given the Whigs a majority in that body, and, of course, secured every thing. A complete victory was within their grasp, but they neglected the opportunity of seizing it. While it is now too late to lament for what might have been done, it is hoped that they will profit by experience and not again be found sleeping at their posts. The Enquirer adds, "that since the election, the Locofoco papers are quite pleasant reading. Such excuses as they make for losing some five or six thousand votes in a single year, show how little they expected such a result, and how prodigiously frightened they are at it. Their majority, instead of being from five to ten thousand, as it has been, almost invariably, for the last dozen years, is now cut down to 500!—and if the Whigs do their duty, it will be nothing at all at the next trial."

The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, President of the Massachusetts Senate, on responding to the usual compliment of that body, at the close of its session, took occasion to allude to the fact that in that Senate Chamber, thirty-three years ago, he commenced his political career. Since then, he may remark he has filled almost every position, local and general, which the confidence of his fellow citizens could bestow upon him, including that of Governor of Massachusetts for many years, during which it was his duty to say whether the State were most benefited by the whole character of his administration. —N. Y. Express.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The subjoined list of appointments made by the President of the United States, and ratified by the Senate before its adjournment, is published in "the Globe" and "the Constitution" of the 28th ultimo: CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS. COLLECTORS.

RICHARD JORDAN, Saco, Maine, vice Tristram Storor, whose commission expired.
JAMES OSBORN, Kennebunk, Maine, vice Daniel Remick, whose commission expired.
WM. M. JACKSON, Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice J. N. Stoddard, whose commission expired.
JOSEPH HINKLEY, Barnstable, Massachusetts, vice Ebenezer Bacon, whose commission expired.
THOMAS F. CARPENTER, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Wm. R. Watson, whose commission expired.
NORRIS WILCOX, New Haven, Connecticut, vice R. R. Hinman, whose temporary commission expired.
AZEL HUNTINGTON, Sag Harbor, New York, vice John H. Payton, rejected.
TOM J. PASTAKA, Oronoke, North Carolina, vice Sylvester Brown, whose commission expired.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
WM. PARKER, Boston, Massachusetts, vice George Roberts, whose temporary commission expired.

SURVEYORS.
D. F. SEANANS, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Wm. P. Greene, whose commission expired.
WINTHROP PICKERING, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Joseph L. Locke, rejected by the Senate.
ASA GRAY, Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice Geo. Howland, whose commission expired.
GEORGE BROWN, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, vice Silas Sisson, who did not qualify.
E. F. PERRY, New York, (N. Y.), vice Henry C. Atwood, whose temporary commission expired.

JOHN DAVIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, vice Thomas A. Cooper, whose temporary commission expired.
ROBERT BUTLER, Smithfield, Virginia, re-appointed.
GORDON FORBES, Yeocomico, Virginia, re-appointed.
ARMAND LEVILL, Darien, Georgia, vice Edward Hopkins, resigned.

LAND OFFICERS.
JACOB JUDY, Register, Edwardsville, Illinois, vice A. W. Jones, deceased.
WM. M. JACKSON, Register, Chicago, Illinois, vice E. B. Williams, whose temporary commission expired.
GEORGE MITCHELL, Register, Dixon, Illinois, vice Benjamin Clifford, whose temporary commission expired.
WILLIAM WILSON, Receiver, Palestine, Illinois, vice David McGahay, resigned.
SAMUEL LEACH, Receiver, Quincy, Illinois, vice E. A. Thompson, whose temporary commission expired.
CHAS. C. HASCALL, Receiver, Genesee, Michigan, vice R. J. S. Page, whose temporary commission expired.
EDWARD DORTCH, Receiver, St. Louis, Missouri, vice Samuel Merry, whose commission expired.
THOS. B. IVES, Register, Grenada, Mississippi, vice Wm. Hunley, whose temporary commission expired.
G. S. GULLABY, Receiver, Grenada, Mississippi, vice J. H. McGee, resigned.

HIRSH SMITH, Register, Champagnole, Arkansas, new office.
A. G. RUST, Receiver, Champagnole, Arkansas, new office.

PROGRESS OF PROSCRIPTION.

[ABRIDGED FROM "THE MANIFESTO" OF SATURDAY.]
We learn that Mr. WILLIAMS, Collector at Boston, has been removed from office. Mr. W. is a warm friend of Mr. Calhoun's, and we understand, in consequence of his intimate personal and political relations with Mr. W., of long standing, he departed from his general rule and expressed his desire to President Tyler to have Mr. W. appointed.

Mr. GRAFTON, we also learn, has been dismissed from his office in Boston. It has been asserted that this has been done because the former incumbent, General McNeil, was removed. This was not so. General McNeil was not removed—his commission had expired. Mr. G.'s commission would have expired in a few months, if he had been spared that long.

The Globe of Thursday said that Dr. MILLER, late Second Assistant Postmaster General, had been removed, which was a mistake, in part. The Doctor was only translated to Mr. Skinner's place. But the Globe's accidental slip of the pen may be an unerring sign of the future fulfillment of its terrible vengeance. If it is to be the "official organ," as it is now generally asserted to be, whomever it may have marked, or may mark hereafter, will most undoubtedly fall. The Jacobins who control it know not what pity is, and will not brook contradiction when they pronounce any man's fate, even from the President himself. The Cabinet would be regarded by the Globe men as the mere mercenary instruments of their pleasure, their cupidity, and their revenge.

Mr. SKINNER, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, has been removed from office, unqualifiedly. Of Mr. Skinner's politics we know nothing; but the whole country knows him as the "father of American Agriculture"—as an author, a scholar, and a gentleman. We are sorry the axe fell upon him.

Mr. PENROSE, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been deputed. We lament his loss.

Mr. CLARKE, Auditor of the Post Office Department, than whom there certainly could not be a better officer or a better man, has been "turned out," to make way for his Chief Clerk, Mr. Washington.

We make no mention of the "small fry," some of whom were made to scamper from the Post Office Department the other day.

Major LEWIS, we learn with pain, has also been sentenced to immediate execution. He is a good man and a good officer. If any misconduct, official or political, be alleged against any of the above victims, we are not aware of it.

Dr. JONES, our City Postmaster, they say, is also doomed to official death. One thing we know in relation to Dr. J. He is a good officer and a good citizen.

CANAL MEETING AT CUMBERLAND.
Notice having been given on Saturday week of the wish of many of the citizens of Cumberland to proceed at once to carry into immediate effect the law for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a large and anxious crowd filled the Court-house in the evening.

The meeting having been organized by the appointment of Col. THURSTON to the Chair, interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. PRICE and SEMMES. The bonds, already prepared to obtain the security required by the law, were then read and approved.

The Civilian says: "Cheering intelligence was received from several of the large Mining and Manufacturing Companies. Responsible individuals declared their readiness to identify their fortunes with those of the Canal. Favorable reports were also presented from Washington and Frederick counties, and from the District of Columbia. A gentlemen of intelligence and energy, without regard to party, have embarked in the noble work. All goes on merrily. We congratulate the friends of State faith upon the prospects before us."

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The correspondence of the Washington letter writers is often amusing, if not always exact as to fact; it conveys to the public many incidents which do not find their way to the city press, and if they be a little colored to heighten their effect, the reader does not find fault on that account. Such we take to be the incidents related below, which we find in the Baltimore Patriot; which, as they are creditable to the President, and founded substantially we presume in truth, we offer for the amusement of the readers of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:
I cannot resist the temptation to give you a dialogue which has been communicated to me as having taken place, nearly in the following terms, between the President and the Hon. William J. Brown, member of Congress from Indiana. Mr. Brown, a very shrewd man, and a very hard case as a politician to head or to beat, sought the President and ran over the list of three thousand duties which, to ascertain which one of them he should be appointed to—if the President saw fit to appoint him to a place of that grade. The dialogue is represented to have run thus:

Mr. Brown. Well, Mr. President, I have returned from Richmond, where I ascertained that Mr. Ritchie will not consent to come to Washington to edit the Organ of the Administration, nor advise his sons to come, either—he seems soured about the neglect of Mr. Stevenson—and now I humbly ask what you are going to do for me?
Mr. Polk. What place do you desire, Mr. Brown?
Mr. Brown. The Register's Office, held by Mr. Smith.
Mr. Polk. Mr. Smith is secure—we can't remove him—he is Mr. Benton's devoted friend.
Mr. Brown. I know it, and so, for that matter, he is Mr. Preston's. If Clay had been elected, it would have been all the same. Mr. Register would have been secure. Fortunate man! Well, Mr. Blake's place—I'll take that.

Mr. Polk. The Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Brown, must go to an Illinois man. We have already so decided.

Mr. Brown. Well, Mr. Hagner's place—can I not have it? He has been long in office.

Mr. Polk. Mr. Hagner is a correct faithful officer; he is to the Treasury Department what Clay Johnson was to Congress—his Cerebrus. We have decided not to disturb him.

Mr. Brown. Well, Mr. Pleasanton, the Fifth Auditor, who has been talked so much about, let me have his place.

Mr. Polk. Bless you, Mr. Brown, this Pleasanton has been in his office from time immemorial, ever since, perhaps before the Government was framed, and how can I now turn him out? The duties of his office are not very important, and therefore he can perform them. But, Mr. Brown, he may die one of these years!

Mr. Brown. Suppose you give me Mr. William B. Lewis's place? He has held it sixteen years!

Mr. Polk. Why, Mr. Brown, Mr. Lewis is Gen. Jackson's friend, and has corresponded with him all through Mr. Tyler's Administration!

Mr. Brown. Yes, I know that; but I know also what Gen. Jackson said about him. After your election was known, the Old Hero remarked that he thought Major Lewis would not want to remain any longer in public office. Why can't I have Mr. Penrose's place, if Mr. Lewis is to remain?

Mr. Polk. That must be given to a practical and well-read lawyer, which you, I believe do not claim to be, Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown. Oh, ah! I forgot; that is to be given to Seth Barton, of New Orleans. Well then, suppose you give me the place of Mr. Clark, the Post Office Auditor?

Mr. Polk. I consulted my friend Johnson's wishes in that matter, and he says the place must be given to his friend Washington, now the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.

Mr. Brown. Well, Mr. President, can't you give me the place now filled by Mr. Collins, the First Auditor, who is a Tyler man?

Mr. Polk. The Virginia elections, Mr. Brown, the Virginia elections! They come off next month—"think of them!" And besides, Mr. Collins has always been a "Democrat" and not a Tylerite.

Mr. Brown. And how is it with Doctor Miller? I would come down a notch, and take an office worth \$2,500, rather than go home without one. The Doctor goes out of course.

Mr. Polk. No, Mr. Tyler begged, with tears in his eyes, to have his brother-in-law retained, and declared the favor would be the only one he would ask of me! The Doctor must be retained for a season at least.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, you will have a hornet's nest about your ears if you retain that man. Does not Rives of the Globe say he must go?

Mr. Polk. I can't help it. The fact is, it will not do now to dismiss the Doctor.

Mr. Brown. Well, sir, there is no Auditorship, or post or a similar nature that I can have?

Mr. Polk. None that I now think of, Mr. Brown. But have patience, and something may turn up soon that will please you.

Mr. Brown. No, Mr. Polk, I can't wait any longer. I will go home and run for a re-election to Congress. I wish you a happy time, Mr. President, a safe deliverance from all troubles that might have been avoided.

Mr. Brown left with a clouded brow, and his lips moving in a muttering mood, as if he were saying that he would come back to Congress, and then Mr. James K. Polk take care.

POTOMAC.

So far the correspondent. It is proper to state, however, that Mr. Brown's perseverance was not entirely unsuccessful. He has received a clerkship, we understand, in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office, and his son, we hear, another.

SWALLOWING A HOOK.—The following—which the Boston Traveller thinks good enough almost to be a "fact-story"—is related in the New Orleans Medical Journal, by Dr. KILPATRICK, of Woodville, Mississippi. The case occurred in Barnwell district, South Carolina:

"Mrs. * * * was enjoying her usual siesta, in the afternoon of a warm day, on a pallet spread upon the floor in a cool part of the house; and while she was lying on her back, sleeping pleasantly, no doubt dreaming of past pleasures, her grandson, a little urchin of three or four summers, was playing about the house with a fishing tackle complete, pole, line, and hook, when he discovered the old lady with her mouth widely distended, thought it was a fine opportunity to 'catch a fish.' Accordingly, in order to effect his purpose, he cautiously deposited the 'barbed hook' (I believe there was no bait on it) into his grand-dame's open mouth. The situation caused her to awake suddenly, and as her mouth was dry from exposure, she closed it, and swallowed the hook two or three inches below the uvula. So soon as she discovered her situation, the whole family assembled by her bedside, and in great alarm, except little Charley, who had dropped his pole in a panic and run off.

"Some gentle efforts were essayed to remove the hook, both by the patient and some of the family; but, being apprehensive of fixing the barb in the throat, they ceased all efforts, and despatched a messenger for Dr. E. Leroy Antony, who resided in the neighborhood. When he arrived, and found that the hook was not fastened into the flesh, his fertile brain suggested a plan by which it could be removed safely, easily, and without an operation.

"His plan was to cut off the line within a foot or two of the mouth of the patient; then to drill a hole through a rifle bullet and drop it over the line, down the hook, and in order to fix the bullet on the point of the hook, and maintain it firmly in that position, a reed was procured, the joints punched out, and then passed down over the line, and pressed firmly over the bullet. In this manner the hook, bullet, and reed were all withdrawn at once, very easily, without any injury."

It is said that quiet again reigns in Ulster county, New York. The law is taking its course, unimpeded, and will be triumphantly maintained. The grand jury of the county came into court on Saturday the 23d, and presented seventeen indictments against the Anti-Removers, and on the Monday following presented to the court nine more against persons connected with these unfortunate difficulties. A few of the persons indicted, being in prison, were arraigned and pleaded "not guilty," and were then remanded, or found bail for their appearance at the term of Oyer and Terminer in October next. Others are yet at large.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.—The market (says the Republican) has been quite animated since the receipt of the news by the steamer Cambria, at Boston. On Monday, the sales amounted to over 4,000 bales, and yesterday more than 2,000 bales changed hands. Prices were very irregular, the advance obtained ranging from 5c. to 10c. per lb. Principal sales at 5c. to 10c. per lb. advance.

FROM CHINA.

The Swedish ship Zenobia arrived at New York on Friday morning, from Hong Kong on the 17th December.

The Marquis de FERREIRE, Secretary of the French Legation, left Macao on the 15th of December, for Paris, via Bombay, with the treaty negotiated by M. LAKEURNE, for ratification. The Ambassador himself was to embark soon for Manila.

There are further complaints of the frequency of sickness in the Chinese seas, and a good deal of sickness prevailed among the British troops.

There was a furious tempest at Manila on the night of November 11, in which several vessels were lost. The town of Nueva Caceres sustained much damage, most of the houses being destroyed, including that of the Governor, who had a narrow escape for his life. In the town of Tayobas more than 800 houses were destroyed, and the rice crops were ruined.

The following paragraphs are copied from Bombay papers:

"A fearful accident occurred at Indore on the 14th instant. Several thousands of Brahmans had been assembled at the Palace to receive gifts at the festival of Gupnattee. They were simultaneously descending a staircase in crowds, when the structure gave way, and in the rush and crash which ensued one hundred and ninety-four lives were lost.

"On the 22d ultimo Tankewell, a small town on the river Gambia, was stormed by a column of about 200 labeons, who assailed the natives with great ferocity, biting and pelting with sticks and stones in their daring attempt to carry off what provisions they could find in the village. The inhabitants made a stout countenance with cutlery and musket, more deadly weapons than the monkeys could command. In a running combat, nearly 100 were captured, and since sold; several are here, and seem by their antics to have already forgot the old cause of their captivity."

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The New York Evening Gazette has accounts from Paris to the evening of the 6th March.

The discussion on the Secret Service bill commenced anew in the French Chamber of Peers on 5th March. The Government was attacked vehemently by Count MOLE, and defended by Mr. GUIZOT.

Galignani's Messenger of the 6th says much importance is attached to this discussion, Count MOLE making a powerful effort to detach the Conservatives from M. Guizot and his colleagues, and delivering the programme of his own ministerial policy, in the hope that his return to office is close at hand. The Ministerial journals represent Count MOLE's effort as a complete failure in the new attempt to dislodge the present Cabinet.

A letter from Constantinople of the 12th February states that the representatives of the five Great Powers, not having been able in their first conference to come to an understanding as to the reply to be made to the rest of the Turkish Ministry relative to its project for settling the differences in the Lebanon, had held a second meeting at which they agreed to a collective vote. The Ambassadors refuse to take upon themselves to accept or reject the propositions of the Porte, and announce that they must apply for instructions to their respective courts.

The Madrid journals of the 27th February are barren of news. The Jesuits are actively at work in Andalusia to restore the old order of things, and have opened relations direct with Lisbon and Rome.

Lisbon dates to the 26th have been received. The Queen of Portugal is likely to carry into effect her anxiously desired purpose of granting an amnesty to the parties engaged in the late revolt now in exile. The Queen's health continues favorable. A project of a law for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese dominions, in the case of children-born after the promulgation of the present law, has been presented to the Chamber of Peers.

A letter received in this city from Murfreesborough, (N. C.) under date of March 24, 1845, says: "On Thursday night, (March 20th,) about 10 P. M., a large meteor was observed in the zenith, which exploded suddenly, with a noise at first like thunder, and soon after the noise resembled the discharge of heavy artillery, and effects of musketry. In this village it seemed to be directly overhead. The same appearance and reports were perceived at a place about fifty miles south of this village. It was also observed twenty miles west of us. Will you call the attention of Mr. Essey to the fact? You will remember that the 20th (Thursday) was a very cold windy day."

How they are getting on out West is best told by the improvements for public convenience which the dwellers in those distant places find necessary to meet the wants of the population. In looking over the last number of the Green Bay (Wisconsin Territory) Republican, we see that "the steamboat General Scott will ply between Green Bay, Mackinac, and Sault Ste. Marie during the season." Another steamboat runs from the foot of the Lake to Fort Winnebago, and yet another steamboat performs regular trips between Fort Winnebago and the mining region on the Mississippi. This last line completes an almost uninterrupted steam communication between Buffalo and the Father of Waters—an immense distance to traverse.—U. S. Gazette.

U. S. steamer Pointe, three days from Charleston, South Carolina, arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ultimo, from whence she will sail without delay for New York. Officers and crew all well.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON.—The Catskill Messenger has the following account of the lamentable accident on the Hudson river:

"The South America, on her passage down on Wednesday evening last, ran over a large rowboat containing nine persons, a few miles below this place, nearly opposite Sharp's dock, Germantown, Columbia county, and not one of those in the boat escaped. The accident occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, and though the steamboat stopped and sent her small boat in quest of the unfortunate persons, not one has since been heard of. The boat contained George Rockefeller, wife, and daughter; Philip L. Salpaugh and daughter; Andrew Hawyer, Albert Rockefeller, Rufus Lasher, and Conrad L. Salpaugh. The latter leaves a wife and six small children, and most of the others leave families. The unfortunate men above named were among the first citizens of Germantown in point of wealth and character, and their loss will be severely felt, not only by their immediate relatives, but by the community at large. We do not know what blame, if any, is attached to the South America. It is supposed that the small boat was run directly over and completely crushed, as the fragments were found floating about the river the next day."

Another account says the scow Adrian first run over the boat, by which eight of the persons it contained were immediately drowned. The ninth person managed to swim till he cleared the scow, when he righted the boat and got into her, but in less than half an hour afterwards he also lost his life by being run down by the steamboat South America.

The New York Express says: "A failure to a large amount was announced in the street on Saturday. The amount of the liabilities of the establishment is stated at \$200,000 or \$300,000. The house in question suspended in 1837 for a large amount, which has since been satisfactorily arranged. The business of the house was with the South, and a good part of it was in Alabama. The notes held as security have been as good as any in market, and their misfortune is that their goods either remain unsold in the Southern markets, or that those who have not been paid for. Other houses were reported on Saturday to have failed, but from the hesitation with which they were spoken of, we hope the reports were unfounded. One suspension always gives rise to a hundred rumors."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship Queen of the West has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 7th of March. She brought over seven cabin passengers and a large number in the steerage.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, on the order of the day for going into committee on the income tax bill, Captain OSBORNE moved an amendment that the bill be taken up that day three months—that is, rejected. The amendment was lost by a majority of seventy-three in a thin House. A motion to limit the continuance of the tax to two years instead of three was lost by a majority of fifty-two. The bill went through committee, and was to be brought up on the 7th. Sir ROBERT PEEL refused to pledge himself that the operation of the bill should cease at the end of three years.

A report of the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 5th ultimo on the Sugar question is published, from which we make the annexed extract relating to American sugars:

"Mr. THORNLEY said: I wish to repeat the question which I put to the right honorable gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury. I yesterday stated that a quantity of sugar had reached this country from the United States, which was notionally the produce of slave labor. The question which I then put has become of more importance, because to-day I find that samples have arrived of cargoes of two or three shipments from New Orleans. The question I wish to put is this, whether this sugar, the produce of Louisiana, and therefore the produce of slave labor, will be admitted at the same rate of duty as sugar from China, Java, and Manila, which is considered the produce of free labor?"

"Sir ROBERT PEEL. There are certain countries—the United States being one of them—where sugar is produced by the labor of slaves. The United States and one or two other countries have concluded reciprocity treaties with this country, which stipulate that the produce of such countries shall be admitted into this country on the footing of the most favored nation. That, I apprehend, is the state of the case. But up to this hour there has been no official information received by Her Majesty's Government from the custom-house with respect to the arrival of this shipment, nor has any communication been made to the Treasury Board upon the subject, nor any application for an order in Council, which would be necessary before the sugar could be admitted. At present I apprehend that the sugar could not be admissible, for no order in Council has been issued for its admission from the United States. At the same time I have no hesitation in saying that my construction of the treaty is, that sugar from the United States would be admitted under the reciprocity treaties, be admissible on the same terms and footing as sugar from Java, Manila, and China. [Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.]

"Mr. THORNLEY had heard the answer of the right honorable gentleman with great satisfaction. He begged simply to state that the produce of sugar in Louisiana was such as would give great profit on its exportation to this country, and that there was every reason to believe the new trade would be carried on to a very considerable extent."

"A very curious case was another question connected with this subject which he was anxious to have answered. He wished to know whether the right honorable baronet was aware that all the sugar coming from Louisiana was brown muscovado sugar, and therefore would come into this country at the duty of 23s. and not at 28s.? So that, in fact, the slave-grown sugar of the United States would be imported at a lower duty than the free-labor sugar of Java, Siam, and Manila."

"Sir R. PEEL declined entering into any argument upon the subject at present."

It was reported in London that Mr. GLADSTONE was about to re-enter the Cabinet, in a higher post than the one he resigned. It was said, too, that he had reconsidered the subject of educational grants for Ireland, and was prepared to co-operate with the Ministry on that question.

Sir ROBERT PEEL has announced that Government will bring forward a measure to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews.

Monday, March 10th, was set down for the discussion of the sugar duties.

A bill is before the House of Commons making provision for garden allotments to the poor from common lands. Sir JAMES GILCHRIST intimated that the Government was not unfavorable to the principle of the bill.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Lords praying for a revision of the rubrics of the Church of England. The presentation of the petitions gave opportunity to the Bishop of Exeter to explain. He denied any necessity to defend himself—his conduct, in the movements that have recently transpired, and his chief argument was, that, having found diversities of practice in his diocese, he judged it right to enforce uniformity. He contended that all spiritual power was vested in the Clergy, and that the Crown had no right to impose rubrics, and concluded by commending with some severity upon the petitions, and exhorting the House against constituting themselves a "committee on religion," as had been done by their ancestors in 1641.

Lord BRIDGESPORT sported a little with the matter. The Bishop of Norwich denied the obligation of the Clergy to obey the rubrics. The Bishop of London protested against such an opinion, and the subject dropped.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Sir Andrew Agnew brought forward a motion against Sunday trains, which was lost by two thousand four hundred and sixty-five votes against one hundred and fifty-nine: representing respectively five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, and two hundred and forty-nine shares. On the 10th ultimo an explosion took place at the boiler manufactory of Messrs. Gait, at Blackhall. The boiler of a stationary engine, used for drilling the iron, &c. exploded, killing on the spot two workmen who stood near, and driving the body of a third over the tops of the buildings, and across a neighboring creek, where he was picked up dead and frightfully mutilated. It is supposed that he was on the top of the boiler, casing the safety valve. Several other persons were dangerously hurt. A piece of the boiler, weighing half a ton, was found at the distance of two hundred yards. Five thousand panes of glass are computed to have been broken by the concussion.

FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail had arrived, bringing advices from Bombay to the 1st of February, Calcutta to the 23d of January, and China to the 19th of December.

The tidings are of much the same character with those last received. The war in the Kholapore district continued, but it was desultory, the insurgents ranging about in small bodies, and avoiding all attempts to bring on a general conflict. The English troops were of necessity divided into small parties, scouring the country; but they had sustained some loss in this irregular and vexatious warfare.

All was quiet in Scinde, but the 78th regiment was still suffering dreadfully from sickness. It had been removed, what there was left of it, to Hyderabad. Sir Charles Napier had been to chastise some bordering tribes, who had been making incursions upon the frontier.

The Punjab continued much disturbed, and was in fact under the control of a military despotism, the chiefs of which were struggling among themselves for the mastery. Large bodies of British troops were stationed along the frontier, ready to act should an emergency arise in which action would be deemed necessary.

A variety of railway projects were in embryo at Calcutta and Bombay, and it was thought very probable that some of them would be carried into effect.

It was reported at Calcutta that Mahomed Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, had taken possession of Peshawar.

SWITZERLAND.

It is believed that the General of the Jesuits at Rome has resolved to suppress the Jesuit College in Switzerland, in order to prevent the civil war which is menaced by the continuance of the Jesuits in that country.